themselves delivered in London forty-eight hours late, if the ship had arrived five minutes too late for the regular morning train on a The notion of a special service was It has at last been adopted in part after twenty years' refusal and resistance, and when the most urgent need for it has disap-

Now that the Lucania has made a record passage across the Atlantic, it may be hoped that the Postmaster of New-York will allow her to bring the mails from New-York to England. On her last homeward voyage she brought none except those specially addressed. She was known to be one of the fastest ships afloat, and had made the best maiden passage westward. But it seemed better to the official mind to intrust the mails to the Arizona. Why? Because the Arizona had an eastward record and the Lucania had none-being then on her first round trip. It was a beautiful instance of the working of the official mind. What was the result? The Lucania delivered her specially addressed letters in London on the Saturday. The Arizona delivered hers on the following Tuesday. Is New-York, then, going to take St. Martins Le Grand as her model for the future? What is the change which has come over the administration of the American Postoffice? I don't wish to take a partisan view and suggest that the change is due to a Democratic postmaster. But it must be due to something, and the fact is that the mail service from New-York to Europe has distinctly G. W. S. deteriorated.

THE MAKING OF ART AWARDS

JURORS FROM THE WORLD'S FAIR TALK INTERESTINGLY OF THEIR WORK.

SOME OF THE INSIDE DOINGS OF THE COM-MITTEES - ALMA-TADEMA THE ONLY PAINTER TO RECEIVE A UNANIMOUS

VOTE FOR A MEDAL-IMPARTIALITY

SHOWN BY THE JUDGES.

The work of the art jurors at Chicago, in regard to their awards on paintings, has been criticised more or less. In this competition three prominent members of the jury, William M. Chase, J. G. Brown and Frederick Dielman, who recently came to town, talked interestingly yesterday. Mr. Chase said in reference to a statement that dissatisfaction existed because certain foreign members had received no medals, that, as a matter of fact, the foreign members referred to were out of competition. They had placed themselves hors concours "For the satisfaction of those who feel they have reason to complain," said Mr. Chase, "I will say in the first place that the sections were taken up alphabetically. It was necessary that each name should be seconded for an award. We examined all we could each day. The next day we met and voted by ballot. There was regret, which we felt very keenly on account of the foreign jurors who had come nere, that so many of our best men were out of competition. It cannot be alleged that a single picture was not seen by the jury. It is an amazing fact that Alma-Tadema was the only artist who received a unanimous vote. I wonder at that in the case of Whistler, of Sargent and Thayer, of Lenbach, Liebermann and Uhde among

FEATURES OF THE AMERICAN EXHIBIT. "The kind of art to-day that is the best done is well represented in the American exhibit at Chi-cago, and I would say that in this respect we are almost the first. I went to the exhibition feeling rather anxious, but I was more than pleased. It carries out he idea that exists now that American art is good, because it is as good as anything done elsewhere. There is no locality in art, and we have not any great school to fall back upon which is especially American. We are seeking the

the Germans and Boldini among the Italians.

which is especially American. We are seeking the best information we can, wherever we may find it. European nations are doing the same. The best art of England is influenced by the art found outside of the country. There were so many of the Hudson River school who did not send paintings to Chicago that the exhibition was not thoroughly representative. However, in the retrospective exhibition there is an exhibit by Page and other American painters which is superb."

The picture by Thomas Hovenden. "Breaking Home Ties." was the most popular American subject there, from Mr. Brown's point of view. "The American exhibit, however," remarked Mr. Brown, "was more French than I care for. I want to see the time coming when the men who paint so well abroad will paint here. When you leave the French pictures at Chicago and go to the American you do not notice the difference, except that you think the Americans are just as good. What I like about the English exhibit is that the English seem to do their own thinking. They have an individuality of their own, and paint nature as they see it. If we could get the Americans abroad to paint things here as well as they paint abroad then our American school would be fine, Indeed, to paint things here as well as they paint abroad, then our American school would be fine, indeed, then our American school would be fine, indeed, take a man like Carl Marr, who has painted a wonderful picture, and let him come over here and paint something of our own. But as long as people lean toward things done abroad, we cannot expect ean toward things done abroad, we cannot expect anything different. The jury of awards was as fair, square and liberal a jury, and as conscientious a lot of men as I ever saw.

Mr. Brown exhibited seven oil-paintings and one water-color at Chicago.

SOME FOREIGN ARTISTS NOT IN COMPE-

TITION. Frederick Dielman, secretary of the art jury, said that it was getting on a clear understanding with the committee as to the way the jurors were to go to work that took up a great deal of their

time at the outset.

It was a source of regret to the jury, he said, that the French art exhibit as well as the Russian and Belgian were not in competition, and a subject of great regret that Americans living abroad ject of great regret that Americans living abroad had withdrawn their works from competition owing, it appeared, to the published reports as to the manner of making awards; and this accounted for the absence from the list of medalled men of a great number of artists who would certainly have received awards. The authorities of the fine arts department had been criticised for not grouping the works of individual members, as had been promised. That promise, however, was made on an underestimate of the great number of works accepted by the juries, and without counting on the lateness of the date at which the buik of the lateness of the date at which the buik of the lateness of the date at which the work of for competition, and withdrew after the work of the jury had begun. The Russians could not enter their exhibit in competition, because much of it was owned by the Czar, and criticism of the Czar is a delicate matter in Russian.

"All prejudice on the part of the jury," said Mr. Dielman, "was distinctly disclaimed, and I think that no unreasonable prejudice did exist, Mr. Ives had the promise of a splendid Russian was Russian art, pure and simple. Mr. Ives had to make great exertions to get the foreign countries interested, and it is fair to suppose that he did not think the same amount of exertion would be recessary to interest the Americans themselves, I should like to have seen the older school of American art represented. I will say, however, that the Americane school of American art represented. I will say, however, that the Americane school of American art represented. I will say, however, that the Americane school of American art represented. I will say, however, that the Americane school of American art represented. I will say, however, that the Americane school of American art represented is a specific to store a specific countries showing American artists have made anywhere, which is particularly gratifying in this case, because it is in rivalry with other nations." had withdrawn their works from competition ow-

WINNER OF THE GEORGE W. CHILDS PRIZE. Princeton, N. J., Oct. 20 .- It was announced to-

night that the George W. Childs prize for the best entrance examination to the scientific course at Princeton from the local examination at Phila-delphia had been awarded by the faculty to Thomas Hall Isham, '97, of Pennsylvania. THE NEW COMET HAS A SHORT TAIL. Geneva, N. Y., Oct. 20.-Professor Brooks, of the

Geneva, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Professor Brooks, of the Smith Conservatory, obtained his third observation this morning of the new comet first discovered by him on Tuesday morning. Its position at discovery was: Right ascension, 12 hours 21 minutes; declination north. 12 degrees 55 minutes. This morning its position was found to be: Right ascension, 12 hours 25 minutes; declination north. 14 degrees 52 minutes; which shows the rate and direction of motion since which shows the rate and direction of motion since discovery. As seen through the telescope, the comet appears quits bright and has a short tail. This is Professor Brooks's nineteenth comet discovery.

DEDICATION OF A MAUSOLEUM. Pittsfield, Mass., Oct. 20 (Special).—The mauso-leum in memory of the Mackay family, designed by Miss Tillinghast, of New-York, was dedicated at the cemetery here to-day. Dr. Newton conducted the services, assisted by Dr. Magill, of Newport. Gordon Mackay, the donor, was present.

A QUAINT FIGURE IN WASHINGTON.

From The St. Louis Globe Democrat. rom The St. Louis Globe Democrat.

The quaintest of all of the National figures in Vashington is General William Mahone, of Virinia. He is here almost as steadily as when he ias a Benator. Of course it isn't the same white at of the finest of felt, the same stort black coat ut into the waist, the same curiously shaped rousers, full at the thighs and tapering to a tight t at the ankle above the low-cut shoes. But the at, the coat, the trousers and the shoes are of recisely the patterns which made their appearace in Washington with General Mahone years go. The finest material enters into the General's fardrobe, and it is never allowed to show age, at the successive outfits are exact reproductions of the curious originals. And so one leaving Washington and returning after a decade sees General fathone looking precisely as he did.

A COMING ROYAL MARRIAGE.

ENGAGEMENT OF PRINCE JOHN OF SAX-ONY AND PRINCESS MARIA OF WUERTEMBERG.

THE PROMISING CAREER OF THE YOUNG MAN-RETIREMENT OF HIS ELDER BROTHER TO

THE MONASTERY AT EIGHSTELD. Among the interesting marriages to take place soon between members of the reigning houses of Europe is that of Prince John George of Saxony and the Princess Maria Isabella of Wuertemburg. The engagement was announced a few weeks ago in the lovely town of Gmunden, on the northern end

of the Traunsee.

The scions of the royal House of Saxony, whose chief is now one of the most venerable rulers on the Continent, have been unusually fortunate in their selection of wives, and the last one who has made his choice is no exception in this regard.

Prince George came of age three years ago, having been born at Dresden on July 10, 1869. He is the second son of Prince George, the only brother of the reigning monarch. His mother, a woman famous for her beauty and spirit, was to the regret of her brother-in-law's subjects, on February 5, 18st. The young man, like all the princes of the Saxon house, received an excellent education, differing in no way from that of the well-to-do sons of Saxony. After visiting the gymnasium, where he had a thorough training in Latin, Greek, literature and the modern languages, he was sent to the universities of Frieburg in the Breisgau and Breslau. He was popular at both institutions among the students, took part in their frivolities and sat with them on the hard benches of the auditoriums, listening to dry and learned



PRINCESS MARIA of Wurtemburg.

PRINCE JOHN of Saxony.

lectures on law, philosophy and political science. He was an earnest student, and took advantage of the opportunities to prepare himself for a pos-

sible succession to the throne of his uncle.

Naturally, he entered the army as a lieutenant in the 1st Royal Schuefzen Regiment, No. 108-where so many of his relatives had served-and began the life of an officer with glee. In 1887 he was pro-moted one degree and transferred to the Cavalry Guards, to which he still belongs as Rittmeister and leader of the Fifth Division.

The Prince is a younger brother of Prince "Max"

of Saxony, who startled the diplomatic and political world of Dresden a few months ago by renouncing a brilliant military career and entering the monastery of Eichsfeld to become a priest. Various stories are still told in Germany to ex-plain the step of the clever young man. One is that he was disappointed in love, and decided to live the rest of his days in seclusion. Another ex-planation is that he fell under the influence of one of the Catholic bishops, who persuaded him to de-vote his life to the work of the Church, Certain it is that he was always of a studious disposition, and when at the university was more interested in the lectures on theology and mysticism than in those marked out for him by his tutors. In the regiment he was unpopular and preferred to spend most of his time with his books than with his

comrades in the garrison.

He may be seen now almost any day at Eichsfeld, clad in the garb of a priest, with closely cropped hair and hood. He is, of course, destined to have a brilliant career in the Church, and there is talk of making him eventually the spir-itual and civil head of the province of Alsace-Lorraine after the manner of the Church electors of other days. He is already popular in the province, and it is argued that, being a Catholic, he would have great influence in overcoming the op-position of the people-still considerable in places-His decision to enter the Church brings Prince George one degree closer to the throne, and thus gives additional interest, in

bride. Princess Maria belongs to the Princess Alaria belongs to the present King. She was born Avgust 29, 1871, and is the daughter of Duke Philipp of Wuertemberg and the Archduchess Maria Theresa of Austria. She is well educated and clever. Her beauty is not remarkable. Neither is that, for that matter, of many of the European princesses. But she has a kind, open face, with a heavy head of hair, eyebrows well arched, a square forehead and small, blue eyes. The lower part of her face is heavy, and her full, rounded chin is indicative of an energy which her future husband seems to lack. The Prince is a good-looking young man, resembling more, however, a college tutor than the ordinary successors to thrones. His forehead is full and high, his nose long and straight. His chin retreats somewhat from the line of his forehead. A faint mustache covers the upper lip.

Arangements for the wedding have not been completed, but the marriage will be celebrated with great brilliancy toward the close of the winter in all probability.

THE DEMOCRATIC COMPROMISE PLAN.

MORE HURTFUL THAN THE PRESENT LAW.

From The New-York World.

To make such a surrender of principle will be more lastingly hurtful than to continue the Sherman law indefinitely while standing firm for the right of majority rule. Better that the wearlsome debate should continue until the 4th of March, 1895, than that such a surrender to the obstructionists should be made. Compromise is surrender; there is no getting away from that.

NOT COMPROMISE, BUT SUBMISSION.

NOT COMPROMISE, BUT SUBMISSION, Prom The Brooklyn Standard-Union.

That which is proposed is not a compromise; it is submission to the Silver Trust; does not quite establish the silver standard at once, but moves in that direction. The important unsettled question is whether the President proposes to be humiliated in this way; that the rottenness of the Democratic party on the money questions may be covered temporarily by a falsehood as a patch. He has said that he did not see the use of patching this question.

WHY SHOULD THE MAJORITY YIELD?

From The Philadelphia Ledger. From The Philadelphia Ledger.

There is still talk of compromise at Washington. Compromises are necessary evils when no one pian of procedure can obtain a majority vote. But what is the use of a compromise when there is a majority in the Senate pledged to vote for repeal? If there is such a majority, it should make itself felt. If there is not, the fact should be disclosed by a vote. In other words, the solution of the whole difficulty lies in a direct vote on the main question.

THE TIME FOR MAKESHIFTS PASSED.

From The Wilmington News.

No compromise is the policy of the United States
Senators to adopt at this time. The time for compromise has passed. Unconditional surrender and
unconditional repeal should be demanded by the
Senators who favor repeal. Any other plan would
be a mistake. ONLY A PARTISAN EXPEDIENT.

From The Springfield Union.

"The Union" sees no necessity for such a compromise as is outlined. It may be necessary for Democratic harmony, but the interests of the Nation would be better served to let the Sherman law continue as it is until Congress can be fully impressed with the popular demand for its unconditional reneal. THE DUTY OF REPUBLICANS PLAIN.

From The Baltimore American. From The Baltimore American.

If the report of a compromise be true, the duty of the Republican minority in both houses is plain. No imaginary party exigencies should be allowed to swerve them from their manifest obligations to the country. All such pairry subterfuges should be left to the Democracy.

A SURRENDER TO THE MINORITY. From The Newark Advertiser.

Any compromise will result simply in a surrender to the boisterous minority, which has been blocking the wheels of the Senate for weeks.

NO REPUBLICAN SHOULD JOIN IT. From The Mail and Express.

From The Mail and Express.

The Compromise bill, as outlined, simply means a surrender to the sliver obstructionists, and in that surrender no Republican who believes in honest money should take part. President Cleveland in calling the extra session demanded the unconditional repeal of the sliver-purchasing clause, and he is understood to have said that he would not consent to a compromise of any kind.

THE PEOPLE HAVE THEIR BLOOD UP. From The Philadelphia Record.

The people of the United States have their blood up. The President and the House of Representatives will be sustained in instating upon the unconditional and immediate stoppage of silver purchases. No further tampering with the standard of value will be condoned.

OBITUARY.

THE REV. DR PHILIP SCHAFF.

The Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff died yesterday morning at his home, No. 15 East Forty-third-st., from paralysis. Professor Schaff had a stroke of paralysis about a year ago, and he prepared and read at the Religious Congress the address known as "The Reunion of Christendom" against the advice of his physician. Ten days ago, after he had



THE REV. DR. PHILIP SCHAFF.

returned from Chicago, he had an attack of heart disease. On Wednesday another stroke of paralysis rendered him speechless, and he died yesterday morning, conscious almost up to the last. At his bedside were his wife, Mary Schley Schaff, who is a cousin of the famous Commodore Schley, and om Professor Schaff married in 1846, and three children. One son is the Rev. Dr. D. S. Schaff, of Jacksonville, III.

The funeral will be held at the Church of the

Covenant, No. 28 Park-ave., on Monday, at 10 a, m. The Rev. Dr. J. H. Mellvaine, pastor of the church, will officiate, and he will be assisted by Dr. Hastings, president of the Union Seminary, and by the Rev. Dr. Gerhart, professor in the German Reformed Seminary, at Lancaster, Penn. Professor Schaff was the founder and the president of the American Society of Church History and several other societies, and it is probable that each of these will be represented at the funeral. A number of seminary students will also be present. The burial will be in Woodlawn Cemetery.

The Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff was one of the most learned of modern divines. He was born at Coire Canton Graubundten, Switzerland, on January 1, 1819. His education was most thorough, beginning cuted in the gymnasium at Stuttgart and the Universities of Tubingen, Halle and Berlin. From the latter institution be was graduated in 180, re-ceived the degree of doctor of philosophy and bachlor of divinity; in 1854 the degree of doctor of sity. After his graduation he travelled for a year or more in Europe as tutor to the son of a Prussian nobleman. Upon his return to Berlin in 1842 he lectured in the university on "Biblical Exegesis and Church History." At this time there was a desire among the leaders of the German Reformed Church in America to secure for an instructor in the theological reminary at Mercersburg, Penn., a suitable representative of the German theology.

The synod which met in Winchester, Va., in Octo-

ber, 1843, having applied to the leading scholars of Germany, were advised by Neander, Muller, Krummacher and others to invite Professor Schaff to accept the vacant chair. Upon their recommenda tion this was done and the young instructor was ordained at Eiberfeldt and came to this country many interesting reminiscences in his "History of Germany," predicted with confidence the future distinction of his devoted disciple.

Dr. Schaff's opening address in his new field of labor was on the "Principle of Protestantism as Related to Romanism and the Present State of the Church." It was published first in German; an English translation soon followed and gave rise "Mercersburg Theological Movement." the "Mercersburg Theological Movement." The thoughts expressed in this book were so liberal that in less than a year after his arrival in America a charge of heresy was brought against him. His trial before the synod in York, Penn., in 1845, resulted in his honorable acquittal, and he continued to teach and write at Mercersburg for nearly twenty years.

In 1854 Dr. Schaff went to Europe as the repre

sentative of the German Reformed Church to two important religious assemblages—at the Ecclesias-Saxony at least, to the young man's choice of a bride.

Princess Maria belongs to the Catholic branch of Princess Maria belongs to the Catholic branch of the Ca conference in Hasel, At Berlin and other cities he accepted invitations to lecture on "America." In November, 1862, he was invited to spend three months at the Andover Theological Seminary to deliver a course of lectures on "Ecclesiastical History," Instead of three months, he occupied that chair for five years, and in 1863 he was elected prefessor of church listory in the Hartford Theological Institute. Dr. Schaff came to this city in December, 1863, to edit 'Lange's Commentary' and to superintend the printing of his work on "Church History." Here he found a wider neid for his scholarly attainments, and he made this city his homesince that time. In 1844 he was cheen after 1879 of the New-York Salbath. Theological Seminary. The consisting of Christians of different nationalities and creeds, was organized in London in 1885, for the express purpose of promoting religious liberty and Christian union on the basis of that liberty. Dr. Schaff was one of the founders and the honorary secretary of the American branch of the Alilance, and in its interests he made frequent visits to Europe, arranging for the General Conference of the Alilance, which was held in this city in October, 1873. When it was proposed in 1871 to memorialize the Emperor of Russia on the subject of the religious persecutions in his empire, particularly in the Haftte provinces, a commission of influential American citizens was appointed to fol with binches of the Alilance. This women the consisted of fourteen American continent. On the assembling and organization of the various proposed in 1871 to memorialize the Emperor of Russian on the various proposed in 1871 to memorial to the winder of Christian freedom. his efforts in the interest of the Alilance, the Alilance, the Alilance of the Presence of the Alilance of the Presence of the Alilance of the Presence of the Alilance of the Alilance of the Alilance of the Presence of the Alilance of the Alilance of the Presence o

JULES LEFORT.

Paris, Oct. 20.—Jules Lefort, the well-known French chemist and member of the Academy of Medicine, died yesterday. He was born in 1819 and Medicine, died yesterday. He was born in 1819 and was elected to the Academy of Medicine in 1872. His special study for many years was the analysis of mineral waters. He was the author of an important work on the subject, and also of a book on the chemistry of water and oil colors used in painting.

CHRISTOPHER H. MEYER.

Christopher H. Meyer, the father of Henry A. Christopher B. And Meyer, who was the Republican candidate two years for Mayor of Brocklyn, died yesterday at his home, No. 737 Bedford-ave. Mr. Meyer was his home, No. 737 Bedford-ave, Mr. Meyer was born in Cuxhaven, near Hamburg, Germany, in 1829. He came to this country in 1822, and was a partner of the late Francis Nolan in the cooperage business up to 1838, when Mr. Meyer opened a grocery store at North Third and Berry sts. In 1835 he married Miss Anna Marie Van Elling. Of the 1ve children who were born to them, three survive. Mr. Meyer was a member of the New-York and Brooklyn Grocers' Association, the United Retail Grocers' Association, Justitia Lodge, I. O.

O. C., No. 270; K of H., Montgomery Lodge, No. 1.881; American Legion of Honor, Atlas Council, No. 47, and the Mutual Aid Society, No. 4.

EDWIN T. BILLINGS. Boston, Oct. 20 (Special).-Edwin T. Billings portrait painter, died Thursday evening in Dor chester. Although Mr. Billings had for the last twenty-five years occupied a room in the Studio Building, this city, he was almost unknown to his brother-artists there. He was a quiet and reserved man, and had tew or no friends. All his acquaintances speak of him as refined and gentlemanly, but he seemed to be without the genial spirit which is usually so distinguishing a feature of the artistic fraternity. Quiet, shy and devoted to his work, he selden mixed in their free ani easy gatherings, and though respected by all, he was intimately known to few. About his closest friend was George Fuller. The two were boys together and were lifelong friends. Mr. Blilings was a portrait painter of the old school, and although not particularly famous of late years, was thirty years ago one of Boston's well-known artists. He painted portraits of many prominent men, among them being those of Pullips, Garrison, Agassiz, Fuller and Wilson. When at work he was completely wrapped up in his art, and would paint through the whole day, from morning to aight, without once leaving his room. ---

Robert H. Boyd, who died yesterday at his home. No. is Strong Place, Brooklyn, from heart failure, was one of the well-known men connected with the boot and showbusiness in New-York. He was born in New-York in 1832, where he received his early education. He was a member of the Forty-second Street Presbyterian Church most of his life. He went to Breeklyn three years ago and made his law. and made his home at No. 18 Strong Place. His will take place Monday at 3 p. m. at his home.

SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL.

A LIBERAL UNIONIST'S VIEW.

THE HOUSE OF LOADS DOES ITSELF GREAT CREDIT ON THE HOME RULE BILL.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The press of New-York is so religiously se against incerting in its columns anything on the Irish question from the Unionist point of view that I hesitate to address you, yet attributing to you a larger share of liberality than that enjoyed by your contemporaries, I venture to ask your kind indulgence for a small space in your valuable journal. I have before me the London paper reports of the week's Home Rule debate in the House of Lords, and anything more labored, unreal and unconvincing than the speeches of the "content" Lords it has never been my lot to read. The best speech on the Government side was undoubtedly that of Lord Rosebery; and yet will any one pretend to say it gained a single convert? It was a brilliant, joylal, rollicking speech, but quite unworthy of the serious occasion, and Lord Rosebery well merited the reproof the Marquis of Waterford subsequently ad

The fact is the House of Lords has enormously strengthened its position with the country by its contemptuous kicking out of doors of this chaotic mass of rubbish, and the attempt to raise the cry of "Down with the House of Lords" has already failen very flat, no one of importance in the Liberal party having identified himself directly with the manifesto issued by the Liberal Federation. Unless manifesto Issued by the Liberal Federation. Unleas all signs fail, the next general election will decisively remove Mr. Glastone once and for all from office and Mr. Chamberlain's taunt thrown at him from his place in the House of Commons that "you are siready a badly defeated party." will be abundantly proven. To this much hoped for result Mr. Chamberlain himself will have in no small measure contributed, and as a Liberal Unionist myself, I am Indeed, throughout all this wretched Home Rule farce, which in a short time Engined will regard only as a hideous nightmare, the Liberal Unionist leaders in both houses by their sincerity, their steadfasiness to duty, and their spientid patriotism, will leaders in both houses by their sincerity, their ateudasiness to duty, and their splendid patriotism, will deservedly receive the cordial and grateful thanks of their fellow-countrymen wherever the Union Jack waves. From the debating point of view it can be truly said of this bill, the House of Commons scotched it, the House of Lords killed it. Aithough not hitherte a fervent admirer of the hereditary house, I, at the moment at least, joyfully shout, "Hurrah for the House of Lords."

A LIBERAL UNIONIST,

New-York, Oct. 19, 1831.

AMERICAN WOMEN'S FREEDOM. MR. RICHARD HARDING DAVIS CALLED TO ACCOUNT FOR AN EXPRESSION.

To the Editor of The Tribune. ber number of "Harper's Monthly") called "A Gen-

Davis, the following paragraphs occur:

The part the women play in an English election is one of the things which no American can accept as an improvement over our own methods. It may amuse him or shock him, but he would not care to see it adopted at home.

The invasion of buchelor apartments by young Primcose Dames is embarrassing and unuice, and is the sort of thing we would not allow our sisters to do. The English, as a rule, think we allow our women to do pretty much as they please, and it is true that they do in many things enjoy more freedom than their British cousins, but the men in our country are not so maxious to get into office, greedy as they are after it, as to allow their wives, in order to attain that end, to be even subject to annoyance, etc.

Visits of both the general and his wife to St. Louis he made friends of all those who met him. C. P.

St. Louis, Oct. 15, 1836.

SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED AT HARVARD.

Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 20 (Special).—The faculty of Arts and Sciences have announced the following of a radiuate scholarships and fellowships for the year 1802-94; Harris fellowships of \$750 each, R. C. Manning and G. A. Reisner; Parker fellowships of \$700 each, G. A. Campbell, W. L. Jennings, G. J. Peirce and R. L. Weeks; John Thornton Kirkland annoyance, etc.

Without discussing the question of the advisability of the women of any country entering the political field, it is but fair to state that that which Mr. Davis has to say about it is not only patronizing to women in its tone, but is also calculated to give a wrong impression of American society to the English reader. It is impossible to tell what experience Mr. Davis may have had, but to the writer many homes are known in America (including her own) where the word "allow" is never used in the sense in which he uses it, and yet where a great deal of true happiness is exyet where a great deal of true happiness is experienced. Mr. Davis seems not to have perceived that while he is clinging to traditions, the world is moving on; that both the men and the women of America do as they please, and that more emphasis is being put upon what they please to do and how they do it than upon the difference of sex. Let no man, certainly no man of Mr. Davis's generation, try to stop the wheels from "going round."

Pomfret, Coan., Oct. 19, 1885.

A NATIONAL PAIR IN 1900.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: When I wrote to The Tribune a few days ago, I did not know that Prance had pre-empted the year 1900 for an international exposition, but I still hold to my original proposition that we shall wish, when the time comes, to mark in a propeway the opening of the Twentieth century. It is not too early to begin to think of it now. A World's Fair in Paris will do very well for the world at large, but it will not satisfy the Ameri-can mind. Now that so well-known an American as Dr. Talmage has advocated the same idea, it

can mind. Now that so well-known an American as Dr. Taimage has advocated the same idea, it should not be allowed to drop.

I modify my original idea to the necessary extent of dropping the international element, and propose that the United States combine their resources and powers, and that we hold, from May to November, 1966, a great exposition to be called the "National Fair of 1966," near the City of New-York, on the ocean front, as detailed in my first letter.

We are a nation great enough to furnish from our own resources the materials for an exposition

We are a nation steat chough to indust in our own resources the materials for an exposition worthy of ourselves and of the Two acentury. A feature of such an exposition should be the wonders of human invention and skill as gainered up at the end of the Nineteenth century. There will be in the seven years intervening, undreamed advance and progress in arise and sciences, especially in electricity. The Electrical Building of 1999 will far surpass that of 1883.

I also suggest that such a fair would serve as a bond of union among ourselves, and rightly carried out, would help to the growing development of the growing South. Reciprocal interests between different parts of our great country would be strengthened. We would, in short, grow to know each other better and to love each other more. I repeat it is the only fitting way in which America can celebrate the year 1999, and it can be made a great influence for good. Let all lovers of the American Union advocate the National Fair of 1969!

Vergennes, Vt., Oct. 19, 1893.

Vergennes, Vt., Oct. 19, 1893.

CAN ONE BE FOUND? To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: A kingdom for a "Tom" Reed Democrat
now. Is there one?

New-York, Oct. 18, 1893.

HELP SOUGHT FOR NEEDY WIDOWS.

HELP SOUGHT FOR NEED'S WEEKS and am behind with my tent," was the story of real need in a letter recently received by the principal of the Tompkins Square Industrial School of the Children's Aid Society. The writer is a German woman whose the story died four years ago and left her with two Sir: "I have had no work for six weeks and am behind with my tent," was the story of real need in a letter recently received by the principal of the Tompkins Square Industrial School of the Children's Aid Society. The writer is a German woman whose husband died four years ago and left her with two children and her mother to care for and support. The little boy and girl attend this day school while their mother is out trying to earn their daily broad at any kind of work she can do. Since the death of her husband this worthy woman has been forced to struggle for the maintenance of herself and family, keeping them together under the same roof, a task made possible only by her having plenty of work to do. Now, he wever, she has not been able to find work for the "last six weeks."

Another case in distress is that of an elderly widow with two sons, one a delicate boy eleven

years old, who lives with his mother in the basement and is a pupil in this school before men-tioned; the other, fourteen years old, iles suffering in a hospital. This school, which is one of the twenty-two scattered throughout the city, gives twenty-two scattered throughout the city, gives what help it can to its pupils and their homes. But more money, shoes and clothing are required to meet the heavy demands that are constantly beling made for such relief than are at present in possession of the principal. These are worthy cases of actual poverty that have been personally investigated, and for the relief of which aid is solicited. ligated, and for the relief of which aid is solicited.

Donations will be gratefully received at the school, Nos. 295 and 297 East Eighth-st., at the corner of Avenue B.

MISS I. ALBERTUS, Principal.

New-York, Oct. 19, 1833.

THE PEOPLE THEMSELVES ARE IN FAULT.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: It is a bitter reflection for any thoughtful citizen of our country, and one that stings him to frenzy, to observe that at length the lower elements of society, aided by the indifference of respectable citizens, have obtained a mastery in New-York, Brooklyn, New-Jersey, Chicago, Buffalo and to some extent in the general Govern-

For my part, I have lost hope of seeing the citizens roused to the general undermining of public morality, which is indicated in New-Jersey by racetrack legislation, in New-York by the nomination of such a creature as Maynard, in Brooklyn by the grip Boss McLaughlin has on that city, and by the proposal to repeal the Election laws in Con-gress; but I am not guilty of the criminal indifference of neglecting to vote at every election simply because my vote only counts one or because peculiar business and social duties claim my attention, or because others do not vote. Examine the lists of citizens entitled to vote at

me that the triumph of the present class of politicians is due, not to the criminal and ignorant voters, who do not outnumber the decent citizens, but to the cowardice and indifference of the best citizens who desire to be let alone to enjoy their ease, and care not a peanut about politics ro long as taxes do not go too high. The great body of the people desire to do right,

any election at any place or time, and compare

but from want of help from the indifferent get dis couraged, and roughs have it their own way Your present earnest appeals to register as if this were a Presidential campaign will fall on deaf

were a Presidential campaign will fall on deaf ears, and I look for the continual triumph of the vicious until the situation grows so had that a political cyclone will be needed to clear the air, such as the late war caused. This is a rather gloomy view of the present political condition of our country, but that it is true will be sadly acknowledged by keen observers.

The poet's trite observation.

"Ill fares the land to trembling ills a prey, Where wealth accumulates and men decay," is the true reason of the total neglect of political dutify by men who sit Sunday after Sunday listening to pastors expounding morality, which they seem to think has no reference to public affairs, and, sad to say, the ministers themselves—a few excepted—take little or no interest in applying their morality to public affairs.

Orange, N. J., Oct. 10, 1832.

GENERAL VON VERSEN'S CAREER.

To the Editor of The Tribune. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In your issue of October 13 you note the death of General Von Fersen of the Prussian Army and make some errors. The name is Von Versen, and the young lady who was married on Army and make some errors. The name is Von Versen, and the young lady who was married on September 26 last was his own daughter. She married Lieutenant Von Arnim of the Kaiser Nicolas Von Russland (German) regiment of Cuir-Nicolas Von Russland (German) regiment of Cuirassiers. General Von Fersen's wife was Miss Alice Clemens, of St. Louis. He was sent to Paraguay to observe the war of Dictator Lopez against Brazil and the Argentines from the Lopez against Brazil and the Argentines from the Lopez bide, but instead of being treated with the courtesy he expected, was thought to be a spy and made a prisoner and placed in a common prison with want of tood or comforts, helps obliged to with the courter of the complex of the courter of side, but instead of being treated with the courtesy he expected, was thought to be a spy and made a prisoner and placed in a common prison with want of tood or comforts, being obliged to sell his valuables and all his clothins, save barely two garments, to procure sustenance. Having learned that Lopez had killed the Archbishop and intended to kill him the next day, he made his escape by great good fortune, getting into the enemy's lines, where he found the German Government had made his name known and given orders for his wants being supplied. He was sent home via the Pacific through San Francisco, and en route came to St. Louis, where the writer met him and where he first saw Miss Clemens, then a young lady, daughter of Mr. James Clemens, ir., one of our most respected citizens. A year or so later Miss Clemens met him again in Europe, he then being, I believe, a captain, and an engagement and marriage followed. During the Franco-Prusslan War he was fortunate enough to so distinguish himself as to meet rapid promotion, and for some time past he has been a general and corps commander.

The marriage was eminently happy, and in the visits of both the general and his wife to St. Louis he made friends of all those who met him. C. P. St. Louis, Oct. 15, 1836.

Manning and G. A. Reisner; Parker fellowships of \$700 each, G. A. Campbell, W. L. Jennings, G. J. Peirce and R. L. Weeks; John Thornton Kirkland fellowship of \$550. H. Tallant; James Walker fellowship of \$500. P. G. Knowlton; Morgan fellowship of \$500. P. G. Knowlton; Morgan fellowship of \$500. P. G. Knowlton; Morgan fellowship of \$500. D. H. G. C. St. John; Henry Lee memorial fellowship of \$500. C. C. St. John; Henry Lee memorial fellowship of \$500. G. D. Virtue; Ozlas Goodwin memorial fellowship of \$450. G. D. Hammond; Henry Bromfield Rogers fellowship of \$150, vacant; thayer scholarships of \$200. J. Allen, C. M. Bakeweil, J. Bingham, A. S. Cooley, B. M. Davis, R. H. Forbes, C. B. Gullek, G. E. Ladd, C. H. Page and A. H. Sanford; Shattuck scholarships of \$200 each, C. H. Ashton, F. K. Ball, C. H. Barnwell, H. E. Burton, F. D. Chester, P. J. McLeod and G. W. Towne; Charles Haven Goodwin scholarship of \$200, M. W. Mather; Savage scholarship of \$200, A. W. Hodgman; Townsend scholarships of \$250, H. L. Coar, R. A. Daly, W. F. Few, H. C. Penn and W. H. Rush; Toppan scholarship of \$200, G. S. Callender; Derby scholarship of \$200, I. H. Gerould; Gorham Thomas scholarship of \$200, G. F. Rogers; University of \$150, F. C. Fabbitt, F. G. Benedict, J. H. Boynton, E. H. Castle, W. E. Castle, H. H. Cook, F. W. Dallinger, W. K. Denison, B. W. Duggar, F. L. Dunlap, F. E. Farley, I. N. Fellows, S. B. Harding, N. Kishimoto, C. F. Marbut, E. E. Proper, H. B. Shaw, W. T. Tindail, T. W. Vaughan and A. W. Weysse.

TARRASCH STILL IN THE LEAD.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 20.-Tschigorin beat Tarrasch in a Ruy Lopez, opened by the latter, after twenty-eight moves. Score: Tarrasch, 4; Tschlgorin, 3.

NEW DANISH MINISTER RECEIVED.

Washington, Oct. 20,-The Blue Room of the Washington, Oct. 29.—The Bine Room of the White House at 3 o'clock this afternoon was the scene of the formal presentation of Count Revent-low, the new Danish Minister to the United States. Secretary Greeham made the introductions, and after Count Reventiow had handed the President his eredentials, the usual complimentary speeches his credentials, were exchanged.

LECTURES ON PAINTING BY JOHN LA FARGE. By invitation of the trustees of the Metropolitan By invitation of the trustes of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, John La Farge will, during November and December, deliver at the Museum six lectures on "The Study of Painting." These will be addressed primarily to the advanced class in painting, organized under Mr. La Farge's direction, the members of which under Mr. La Farre's direction, the members of which may in the spring become candidates for the Jacob II. Lazares Travelling Scholarship. But other students of art and the public will be admitted free of charge. The days and hours of these lectures will be announced

SOUTH CAROLINA'S " RED SHIRT HEROINE." From The Philadelphia Press.

From The Philadelphia Press.

Mrs. Douschka Pickens Dugas, who has just died in Edgerfield County, S. C., was the great "red shirt heroine" of the Wade Hampton campaign of 1876, which "redeemed" South Carolina from carpetbag domination. The Republicans were aroused throughout the State, and clashes with the whites were of almost daily occurrence. At this juncture a band of 1,500 red shirts rode into Edgefield village, with Douschka Pickens at the head. She was clad in a costume of red, and from her hat waved a long plume. She cailed the men to follow her. The wildest enthusiasm was kindled throughout the State, and the red shirts were triumphant. A few years later Douschka Pickens married Dr. George Dugas, a man of cuiture and brilliant attainments. He carried her to Augusta, Ga., his home, where she could not endure the restraints of city life, and returned to the home of her girlhood, where she died.

SENATOR HOAR'S BUNCH OF KEYS. From The Boston Advertiser.

very much pleased with the proceedings. Hoar's bunch of keys and their different make a regular open book of his mental c and the galleries are learning to read the v

THE UNIVERSALIST CONVENTION ADJOURNS. Washington, Oct. 20,-The General Convention of the Universalist Church closed its series of sessions to-day. A little after noon it adjourned, to meet in Meriden, Conn., two years hence.

The new profession was not adopted. To shahout such a change would require a two-thirds vote of all the delegates who had registered during the session of the convention. This being the last day, more than a third of the delegates had left town and it was a physical impossibility to bring it to a vote. The matter was discussed at some length, and with more than a little fervor, and was finally disposed of by being committed to the next General Convention.

General Convention.

Officers were elected as follows; President—
H. B. Metcalf, Rhode Island; vice-president—C. H. Russell, New-York; secretary—G. L. Demorest, New-Hampshire: treasurer—Ebenezer Alexander, Massachusetts; trustees—J. B. W. Joy, Sidney Perham, Henry W. Rugg, Edwin R. Holden and H. A. Manning; preacher of occasional sermon—the Rev. Joseph K. Mason.

Shake Off the Effects of a Bad Cold promptly by the use of Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, and escape the danger of Irritating the Lungs into a fatal

MARRIED.

CHAMBERS—JAMESON—On Thursday, October 19, in the First Referenced Church, Somervide, N. J., by the Rev. Dr. T. W. Chambers and the Rev. Dr. J. P. Soarle, Maria Schemek, daughter of Judge C. M. Jameson, of Somervide, to Hilary Ranald Chambers, of New-York. PLETCHER-TOMLINSON-On Thursday,

PLETCHER-TOMEINSON-On Thursday, October 19th, 1893, at Grace Church, Saybrook, Conn., by the Rev. D. F. Warran, D. D. assisted by the Rev. Joseph D. D. assisted by the Rev. Joseph Green and the Rev. P. L. Shephard, Alice Eliza Inminison, daughter of the late William A. Tomlinson, to Mr. Joseph Gitbert Fletcher.
FIENCH-G-GILL-On Wednessby, October 18, 1893, at 12 noon, at Church of the Holy Trinity, Brookiya Heights, by this Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall, assisted by Rev. W. H. Morgan, Maria Gill, daughter of the late Dr. Charles H. Gill, of West Parkan-Hold-on, to Mr. James Morgan French, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

French, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

GODDARD—JEREMIAH—On Thursday evening, October 19th, 1823, at the residence of the bride's mother, 231 West 18th-st., by the Rev. John R. Davies, D. D., assisted by the Rev. John C. Goddard, James Chelmers Goddard to Annie Brouwer, daughter of the late George A. Jeremiah. All of this city.

KNIGHT—TABER—On Thursday, October 19, 1893, as 4 o'clock, at Carist Church, Boulevard and Tist-ts., New-York, by the Rev. Victor C. Snith, Clara Taber, daughter of the late Thaddeus V. Taber, of New-York, to Charles Albert Knight, csn., of London, Eng.

London and Glasgow papers please copy.

PITMAN-I-HLBERT—On October 19, at Christ Church,

London and Glasgow papers please copy.

PITMAN—GILBERT—On October 19, at Christ Ch
Elizabeth, N. J., by Rev. H. Oberty, Made
deneliter of the late William Warren Gilbert, to Cla
Arthur Pitman, of New-York.

Arthur Pitman, of New-York.
English papers please copy.
POORE-TALBOT-In Providence, R. I., October 18, by
the Rt. Rev. Thomas M. Clarke, D. D., Helen, daughter
of the late charles N. Talbot, and Dr. Charles Talbot
Poore. Both of New-York CHy.
RTGOS-KERR-On Thursday. October 10, 1893, at
Eureka House, Suffern, N. Y., by Rev. Issue Thomas,
Reuben Grant Riggs to Mary Irene Kerr, daughter of
John Kerr, of Newark, N. J.

Notices of marriages must be indorsed with full name and address.

DIED.

BELL.—On Wednesday, October 18, 1893, David Bell, ir., aged 35, husband of Elizabeth Fielding Bell.
Relatives and triends are invited to attend the services as the residence of his parents, 5 West 59th-st., on Subbath, October 22, 1893, at 6 p. m.
Flease omit flowers.
Burial at the convenience of the family.

Interment at Woodlaws.

DEDERICK-Suddenly, on Thursday, October 19th, 1898, Zacharlah Dederick, of this city, in the 73d year of his age.
Funeral services at St. Michael's P. E. Church, 99th-st. and Amsterdam (10th) ave., Saturday, October 21st, at 8 p. m.

Relatives and friends respectfully invited.

Relatives and friends respectfully invited.

Court de Lieu Commandery, No. 23 K. T. Sir Knights: You are requested to attend the funers services o Past Commander Sir Zachariah Dederich this (Saturday) evening at 8 o'clock at St. Michael' Episcopal Church, 99th-st. and Amsterdamave.

GEO. B. W. STIVERS, Commander.

Jerusulem Chapter, No. 8, R. A. M. Companions and requested to attend the funeral of M. E. Zachariah Dederick, Past High Priest. St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Cyth.-st., Amsterdam-ave., Saturday evening, October 21st, 8 o'clock. HALL-October 19th, 1803, Archibald Hall, in the 71st year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 150 East 62d-st., on Sunday evening, October 22d, at 8 o'clock.

on Sunday evening, October 22d, at 8 octook.

HUNT.-At Hartford, Conn., entered into life corty
Thursday morning, October 10th, Mary Crosby, wife of
the late Dr. E. K. Hunt.
Fineral on Saturday at 2 october. MONAGRAN—At the Presbyterian Home, 49 East 73d-4, on Friday, October 20th, 1893, Mary A. Monaghan, in the 74th year of her age.
Funeral on Monday, the 23d inst, 10:30 a. m.

Funeral on Monday, the 23d inst, 10:30 a. m.

NEWCOMEE-On Thursday, October 19, 1893, Sarah
Louisa Nowcombe, widow of Frederick H. M. Newcombe,
Funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Anfrew Hall
Morristown, N. J., Saturday, October 21, on arrival
of the 9 a. m. train from foot of Barslay and Ciristopher
sts., New-York, Delaware, Louawamma and Western
R. R. Carriages will be in walting.

SCHAFF-At his home, October 20th, 1893, Philip Schar,
D. D., Ide. D., Professor Emeritus of Church History
and Lecture: an Propa dedutic and Symiotic in the
Union Tree heal Seminary, in his 75th year.

Friends are arrived to attend the funeral services at the
Church of the Covenant, 35th-st, and Fark-ave., on
Monday, at 10 o'clock.

Members of the American Society of Church History are
requested to meet at 9:30 in the chapel of the church.

SMITH-At Morristown, N. J., October 19th, Julia
Wright Shumway, wife of Geo, L. Smith.

Interment at Springield, Mass.

SWAN-At his residence, 13 West 38th-st., City, on

Interment at Springheid, Mass.

SWAN-At his residence, 13 Weat 38th-st., City, on Wednesday, October 18, 1893, Samuel Swan, M. D., in the 70th year of his age.
Service: at his interesidence, Saturday, October 21, at 10 a. m.

WILLIAMS-In New-York, on Wednesday, October 18th, Lydia M. wife of the late E. Winslow Williams, of Norwich, Conu.
Funcal at Yantic, Conn., Monday, October 23, at 3 o'clock.

KENSICO CEMUTERY, Harlem Railroad: 48 minutes from Grand Central Depot; new private station at entiance. Office 16 East 42d-st. Telephone call 556 38.

Special Notices.

The Cable Building. 611 TO 621 BROADWAY.

Northwest corner of Broadway and Houston Street, running through to Mercer Street,

offices, with four large freight and passenger elevators, and all the other conveniences to be found in the most recently constructed business buildings. This building can be reached by the Broadway Cable Railroad and its connections, from Harlem, from the South

Ferry, and the principal ferries on the cast and west sides of the city, FOR ONE FARE.

For particulars apply to H. S. BEATTIE, 761 Seventh Avenue, or to the JANITOR, on the premises.

MRS. MEELRATH'S HOME-MADE PRESERVED BRANDIES, CANNED AND SPICED FIULTS AND JELLIES.

PURE RED CURRANT JELLY A SPECIALTY.
Everything put up in glass and kept until fail. For prices, references, &c., audress Mrs. SARAH S. Mc-ELRATH, 393 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Postoffice Notice.

Postoffice Notice.

Foreign mails for the week ending October 21 will close (promativ in all cases) at this office as follows:

SATURDAY—At 4 a. m. for derivany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway (Christiania) and Russin, per s. s. Ems, via Bromen (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Ems"); at 9 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal and Turkey, per s. s. La Touraine, via Itavre; at 10:30 a. m. for Norway direct, per s. s. Island (letters must be directed "per Island"); et 11 a. m. for Campeche, Chippas, Tabasco and Yucatan, per s. s. fortuba (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba"); at 11 a. m. for Haysi, Cumana and Carupano, per s. s. Prios Willem I (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba for other Venezuelan Potts and for Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prina Willem II"); at 11 a. m. (supplementary 12:30 p. m.) for Europe, per s. s. Etruria, via Queenstown; at 11 s. m. for La Plaza countries direct, per s. s. Obdam, via Rotterdam (letters must be directed "per Oddam"); et 12 m. for Genoa, per s. s. Kaiser Wilhelm II (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II (letters must be directed "per Circassia"); at 12 m. for Fortuna Island, Jamaica, Jacmel and Aux Cayes, per s. s. Lisbonense, from Ballimore (letters for other parts of Brasil and La Plata countries must be directed "per Lisbonense, from Ballimore (letters for other parts of Brasil and La Plata countries must be directed "per Lisbonense, from Ballimore (letters for other parts of Brasil and La Plata countries must be directed "per Lisbonense, from Ballimore (letters for other parts of Brasil and La Plata countries must be directed "per Lisbonense,"). Mails for China and Japan, per s. s. City of New-York (from San Francisco) close here daily up to October "22 at 6:30 p. m. Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, Hawaiian Islandia, per s. Australia (from San Francisco) close here daily up to November "11 at 6:30 p. m